



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This seems to me, considering the length of the ocean voyage and the restricted period of incubation of the plague microbe, the most important feature of preventive quarantine regulations.

Respectfully, yours,

ALBION W. TOURGEE,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GREECE.

Quarantine against Egyptian ports.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 13, 1899.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform you that in his dispatch No. 43 of August 23, 1899, the consul of the United States at Athens, Greece, reports the following changes in the quarantine regulations of Greece, namely:

1. All arrivals in Greek ports from ports in Egypt and the Red Sea are required to undergo a strict quarantine of eleven days, instead of twelve days as decreed June 26, 1899.

2. Any vessel from said ports of Egypt and the Red Sea that shall have undergone ten days' effective quarantine and a disinfection of the vessel and baggage of both passengers and crew in a European port, and has there communicated with the public, shall only be subjected to a strict medical examination upon its arrival in a Grecian port.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE, *Acting Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HONDURAS.

No yellow fever at Amapala.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Amapala, August 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there has been no case of yellow fever in my consular district and the surrounding country up to this day.

Respectfully, yours,

RUBERTHOTS,
Acting U. S. Consular Agent.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

INDIA.

Mofussil (rural) plague statistics in the Presidency of Bombay.

The returns for the presidency for the week ended August 11 gave the following results: Kaira District, 58 cases, 46 deaths; total, 2,069 cases, 1,578 deaths. Broach District, 37 cases, 27 deaths; total, 1,530 cases, 1,146 deaths. Surat District, 61 cases, 40 deaths; total, 7,947 cases, 5,842 deaths. Thana District, 108 cases, 86 deaths; total, 12,366 cases, 9,794 deaths. Khandesh District, 1 case, no death; total, 1,000 cases, 810 deaths. Poona District, 1,400 cases, 1,151 deaths; total, 20,163 cases, 15,480 deaths. Satara District, 228 cases, 177 deaths; total, 27,087 cases, 21,211 deaths. Nassik District, 470 cases, 361 deaths; total, 6,573 cases, 5,084 deaths. Sholapore District, 29 cases, 28 deaths; total, 4,912 cases, 3,960 deaths. Ahmednugger District, 45 cases, 31 deaths; total, 1,273 cases, 956 deaths. Kolaba District, 15 cases,